

THE CITIZEN

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908; Weekly Founded 1844.

Published Wednesdays and Fridays by the Citizen Publishing Company.

Entered as second-class matter, at the postoffice, Honesdale, Pa.

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J. M. SMELTZER.....ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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The policy of the The Citizen is to print the local news in an interesting manner, to summarize the news of the world at large, to fight for the right as the paper sees the right, without fear or favor to the end that it may serve the best interests of its readers and the welfare of the county.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1912.

THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

To the man who is engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him, at its best—to him I would wish all the emphasis that I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely.—President William H. Taft.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

One of the most important subjects of education to-day is that of agriculture. The farms cannot be conducted as they were years ago and make them pay and the only way to make them pay is to use the advanced methods. The farms are gradually wearing out. The production of crops year after year is taking away necessary substances from the soil and if these substances are not replaced the soil naturally loses its productiveness and also loses money to the farmer who tries to raise crops upon it. The scientific methods of agriculture as are being taught in the schools will prove of much importance to the farmers. It adds also to the attractiveness of farming and will tend to keep the young men there, instead of driving them to the cities for employment.

That the President's arbitration treaties will carry now seems probable. Senator Lodge, nominally the head of Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, has proposed a resolution of endorsement which, it is generally believed, will satisfy the senators that have been objecting to the proposed treaties and yet will be substantially the ratification of the treaties which President Taft has so earnestly sought to bring about. The resolution of Senator Lodge will be considered in open session and if passed will make certain the great treaties now pending between United States, France and England, and no doubt there will follow similar pacts between this country, Germany, Japan and the other leading powers, and this, we believe, be the beginning of the day of universal peace among the nations. The largest honor of such a beginning will belong to President Taft.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock recently caused a sensation to sweep over the country by announcing that he proposes to recommend to Congress the purchase of all the telegraphic lines in the country and establish a complete telegraphic system as a part of the postal service. This of course, would be a radical change and a stupendous undertaking. It was at once proclaimed that Mr. Hitchcock had not consulted the President in this important matter and that Mr. Taft had demanded an explanation. The anti-administration papers and politicians made the most of this and said most ungracious things about it; but now, after an interview between Mr. Hitchcock and his chief, it is announced that there is no conflict between them. The Western Union Telegraph stock advanced to the highest price in more than five years, on Thursday last, selling at 86 1/4. Postmaster Hitchcock's suggestion might have had some bearing on the advance of stocks.

Consumers of butter who are to-day paying nearly fifty cents a pound for this "luxury" here and sixty cents in New York, will have no government relief and the price may go soaring indefinitely. The government investigators of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board and allied organizations, which has been going on for months, has found no evidence on which to base a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade or an attempt even to unlawfully inflate prices. The prediction that the price will go higher has given impetus to the campaign in Congress for a reduction in the oleomargarine tax. It is safe to assert that if butter does reach sixty cents a pound many people will have to quit eating butter or find relief in a substitute. It is being considered to lower the oleo tax from ten cents a pound to less than one cent a pound. The chairman hopes to get the bill through the house within a month. If butter goes on soaring during that time many of us may have to dispense with the use of it and when the bill goes through, we will be so hungry for butter that we are liable to eat anything.

AT WHAT AGE DO MEN DO THEIR BEST WORK?

Professor Earl Barnes, of Philadelphia, after careful investigations and study, makes the assertion that out of five hundred men who had achieved success and distinction he found that only ten per cent of them did their most valuable work between forty and fifty years. About twelve per cent, between fifty and sixty, thirty-five per cent, between sixty and seventy and about forty-two per cent, of the five hundred did their best work when they were between seventy and eighty years old, while none of the five hundred were at their best before they were forty.

This conclusion directly contradicts the statement by a distinguished Baltimore medical professor, now of England, who a few years ago created a great sensation and no little consternation by saying, in substance, that a man sixty years old has passed his age of usefulness and might be chloroformed without loss to the world. These two statements differ widely in their value. Dr. Osler made his as a somewhat casual remark in the course of a lecture and without special investigation. Professor Barnes delivered his views on this subject in a specially prepared address recently in Syracuse, N. Y.

FURMAN HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Eugene Furman, Joseph Furman and Mrs. Ellen E. Furman were arraigned last Tuesday afternoon before Recorder Thompson, in connection with the finding of the alleged body of Theo. Furman in a cinder car of the O. and W. at Baker's Switch, on the Monticello branch on Monday, January 8th. Eugene Furman was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. He was represented by J. E. Barnes, after a tilt with Ivan A. Gardner, of the firm of Rendich & Gardner, who had been retained by the mother to defend her interests. He waived examination, through his attorney, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets on the first Monday in February.

Joseph Furman was arraigned on a charge of being an accessory to a felony, in that he aided his brother, Eugene, in concealing the facts concerning the death of Theodore. He was represented by Rendich & Gardner, through Ivan A. Gardner, and demanded an examination which was set down for Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A surprise was sprung, when Mrs. Furman, the mother, was arraigned

on a charge of forgery in the second degree. She was represented by Rendich & Gardner, and demanded an examination, which was set down for Friday afternoon.

The mother gave her name as Ellen E. Furman. The complaint on which the warrant was issued, alleges that on or about the 28th day of November last, she did commit the crime of forgery in the second degree, in that Webb Furman did forge an order, and that she (Mrs. Furman) did utter and collect from the order, with intent to defraud the O. and W. and without any authority or right given her, for the collection of money due to Theo. Furman by the O. and W. road. The warrant was based up on the depositions of Grant R. Wilson and Special Officer George Wood of the O. and W.

LOUIS FOSTER DEAD AT SEVENTY-SEVEN — FORMER RESIDENT OF CHERRY RIDGE.

Louis Foster, aged seventy-seven years, for more than fifty years of that a resident of West Scranton, died at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday morning at his home there, 610 Hampton street. The funeral took place Tuesday morning with services at 10 o'clock in St. John's German

Catholic church in Scranton and interment was made in Cathedral cemetery.

Mr. Foster was born in Bavaria, coming to this country with his wife and son, Joseph, in 1860. He was employed by the Lackawanna Coal company as a blacksmith, and remained with that company for nearly eight years. Mr. Foster had been in business on Hampton street in Scranton for nearly two score years, disposing of his business to his son, Joseph. At Joseph's death August Foster took charge of the store. From 1880 to 1903, Mr. Foster was a resident of Cherry Ridge Wayne county on a farm. He is survived by the following children: August and Frank, of West Scranton; Fred of North Scranton; John, of Cherry Ridge; Mrs. Edward Moran and Mrs. LeRoy Hutson of West Scranton; Mrs. William Rickard, of Cherry Ridge; Mrs. William Zimmerman of Wilkes-Barre; and Mrs. Julia Moll, of Honesdale; and two sisters, Mrs. John Scheuman and Mrs. John Von Weisenhof of Scranton.

Mrs. Dilworth Cross Dead.

Sarah A., wife of Dilworth Cross, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Surplus, at Sunnyside, at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16. Interment was made in the family plot in Zion Hill cemetery, Sterling, Pa. She is survived by the following children: Rev. P. S. Lehman, pastor of the M. E. church, Gouldsboro, officiated. Sarah was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hazleton and was born in Sterling township, August 2, 1829. January 13, 1859, she was united in marriage to Dilworth Cross and spent all her life in Sterling until about six years ago when, owing to the ill health of Mr. Cross, they came to Gouldsboro where they have since resided with their daughter, Mrs. Robert Surplus, and son, S. N. Cross. She is survived by her husband, two daughters and one son, Mrs. Robert Surplus, of this place, Mrs. Lucinda Kerr, Newfoundland and S. D. Cross, Gouldsboro. Eleven grandchildren and three granddaughters. A large number of other relatives and friends are left to mourn her loss.

Death of Mrs. Josephine Gardner.

Mrs. Josephine Gardner, widow of the late George E. Yarrington, died of pneumonia after five days' illness, at her home in Dundaff, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 20, 1912. Mrs. Yarrington was a sister of Mrs. James Lindsay and Mrs. Emma G. Secor of this place, and came here during the holidays for a brief visit. She was apparently in good health when she left, and her sister little thought it would be her last visit. She had a sweet, lovely and refined manner and was very highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral was held at her late home in Dundaff on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment in family lot in Gardner cemetery.

Death of Miss Sarah Dabron.

Miss Sara Dabron died at her home in Dyberry township Monday morning of general debility, aged 71 years. The deceased was born near White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y., and for the past 35 years has lived at Dyberry. Miss Dabron is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Charles White, Miss Martha Dabron and Edwin Dabron of Dyberry; Charles, of New York state; Mrs. Richard Bryant, of Pleasant Mount; Mrs. Oscar Day, of Rileyville. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from the house, Rev. George S. Wendell officiating. Interment in East Dyberry cemetery.

Death of Paul Spinner.

Paul, nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spinner of White Mills, died suddenly at their home Saturday of acute Bright's disease. The funeral was held from St. Mary Magdalen's church, Tuesday morning, Rev. J. W. Balta officiating. Besides his parents, three sisters survive.

White Mills Was Defeated.

Last Saturday night, before a large crowd, the Rink Five decisively defeated Eddie Murphy's first White Mills team by the score of 25 to 8. This was the third game of the series between these two teams in the three-cornered fight for the championship of the county. It was a big surprise even to the Rink Five's most loyal supporters, to see them run up such a score on the Millers fast guards, Murphy and Wenders. It was no doubt the best game the Rink Five have played this season, their passing and defensive work being exceptionally good, as was also their general team work. White Mills: Rink Five, Miller, Gill, F., Ross, Pelt, Dorflinger, C., O'Connell, Murphy, G., Bader, J., Pelt, Baskets: Miller 2, Murphy 1, Gill 1, W. Pelt 2, Ross 4, O'Connell 4, Bader 2, Bader 1 foul.

ZEMO MAKES ASTONISHING ECZEMA CURES.

"We Prove It"

Every day ZEMO gives relief and cures men, women and children in every city and town in America whose skins are on fire with torturing ECZEMA rashes and other itching, burning, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp humors.

ZEMO and ZEMO (ANTISEPTIC) SOAP, two refined preparations will give you such quick relief that you will feel like a new person.

We give you three reasons why we recommend and endorse ZEMO, and ZEMO SOAP for all skin and scalp eruptions.

1st. They are clean, scientific preparations that give universal satisfaction and are pleasant and agreeable to use at all times.

2nd. They are not experiments, but are proven cures for every form of skin or scalp affections whether on infants or grown persons.

3rd. They work on a new principle. They do not glaze over the surface, but they penetrate to the seat of the trouble and draw the germ life from underneath the skin and destroy it.

In this way a complete cure is effected in any case of SKIN OR SCALP ERUPTION.

Endorsed and sold in Honesdale by the A. M. Leine Drug Store.

GEORGE GOT GUN IN A SOAP CLUB

Tried It Out First Time on "Mitchell Day"

PROMPTON CONSTABLE ARRESTED HIM—HONESDALE 'SQUIRE FINED HIM—BUT, OH JOY, WAYNE CO. JURY DIDN'T BELIEVE HE SHOT ON SUNDAY!

The last case tried at January term of Court, that of Commonwealth versus George Schlosky and Andrew Novak, indicted for shooting on Sunday, October 29, 1911, was opened Friday afternoon. These jurors were impaneled in the case: Martin Fisher, farmer, Scott; Fred Eldred, farmer, Lebanon; Geo. A. Gobie, farmer, Paupack; C. O. Blake, farmer, Dyberry; M. A. Gilpin, farmer, Sterling; Daniel Smith, mason, Honesdale; John Dorbard, laborer, Texas; Chas. Rolson, farmer, Damascus; David Scudder, farmer, Oregon; Chas. Varcoe, farmer, Clinton; Herbert Moore, farmer, Salem; J. A. Hobbs, farmer, South Canaan.

P. H. Hoff, Esq., attorney for the defendants, entered a plea of not guilty for his clients. In outlining the case to the jury, District Attorney M. E. Simons, in his opening address, explained that the charge against the two young men was that of shooting in the borough of Prompton on Sunday, October 29, 1911. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, he said, it is an offense to shoot on Sunday. The charge was preferred by W. McMullen, constable of the borough of Prompton, and the case brought before Squire Robert A. Smith, Honesdale. The defendants came before Squire Smith, were convicted, sentenced and took an appeal. The suit was brought under the Act of 1878.

Attorney Hoff called the attention of the Court to the fact that the Justice's transcript stated the action was brought under the Act of 1903. District Attorney Simons stated that the offense was not an indictable one, until there had been a hearing and a conviction before a Justice. The Law, he said, doesn't give them any right to enter bail until after a hearing and conviction.

Squire Robert A. Smith was the first witness called by the prosecution. He swore that on October 31, he read the charges to the defendants. They didn't make any reply to them. They admitted they were shooting in the woods on Sunday. Under cross-examination, Squire Smith swore that when he asked them if they had a license, they said they hadn't. They told him also that they didn't belong in Wayne county. When asked whether the defendants pleaded not guilty, he answered "No, sir." He went on with the hearing because he wanted to know whether the charges were correct. "I don't know what they (the defendants) said. I guess they didn't say anything at all."

W. McMullen, the next witness, swore that he held the office of constable in Prompton last October. He saw the defendants on October 28, 29 and 30. They came in on the 7 o'clock evening train, October 28. He saw them about Paul Olzefski's. He heard twelve or fourteen shots fired on Sunday afternoon. He was at the Justice's office on the 30th. Squire Smith asked them if they were guilty of the charge and they acknowledged the charge. McMullen couldn't tell what they were saying because they spoke in their own language. Paul Olzefski was there as an interpreter. Under cross-examination he said he heard the young men give their names to the Squire as near as they could in English. McMullen said he lived about 250 rods from Paul Olzefski's. He saw them on October 29. He didn't see them any time on Sunday in the woods, personally. He saw the flash of their guns after dark.

Lewis Rolson, Prompton, swore that he saw the defendants a few times last October. He saw them getting off the train on October 28. They had packages with them. He didn't see them after they got off the train and went down hill. He heard shooting in a little grove right back of his house on Sunday towards dusk. He saw the flash of the gun but he couldn't tell who was shooting.

Constable McMullen was recalled to the stand and testified that one of the defendants, Geo. Schlosky, could understand English. At the hearing when the Squire read the charge to them, Paul Olzefski said to them he told them they'd better not go, but they said they'd go anyway. Olzefski spoke to them in a foreign language. The defendants didn't have the money to pay the fine. McMullen arrested them at the station in Prompton. He didn't search them. He took the prisoners with him. He found no game in their possession when he arrested them on Monday, October 30. They were on their way to take the train for home.

Robert A. Smith, Jr., testified that he attended the hearing in his father's office. Constable Moran, Constable McMullen, Chas. McMullen, Paul Olzefski were also present on that occasion. He read the charge to them for his father. Paul Olzefski volunteered to explain it to them, and his father told him to explain the Law to them. Paul said, "It's their own fault. I told them to wait another day until the Law was out. But they would go." They didn't deny they'd been in the woods hunting. They simply said they hadn't shot any game. The young fellow said two or three times they hadn't shot anything.

At this juncture, Attorney Hoff informed the Court that McMullen assaulted Olzefski at the station. Olzefski is under the doctor's care, and unable to attend the trial. The Commonwealth rested.

In opening his case, Attorney Hoff told the jury that he intended to show that there even was no hunting. That one of the defendants came over to visit his brother's father-in-law. On the whole of that Sunday the defendants were around and about Paul Olzefski's house. They weren't in the woods at all, and had no gun. They went out on Mitchell's Day, and shot at mark the same being miners' holiday.

Geo. Schlosky, one of the defendants, took the stand in his own behalf, and testified that he lived at Simpson, Lackawanna county. He was at Paul Olzefski's on Mitchell Day. He came there Saturday evening on the last train, and stayed there over Sunday. He didn't do any shooting on Sunday. He and the other fellow with him were under the trees, resting and around the house. His brother was there, and his brother's wife was there too. He didn't shoot in the woods on Sunday. He shot once or twice at a piece of paper, a mark, on Monday. The other fellow (Novak) was with him. He said he didn't know how old he was.

When cross-examined by District Attorney M. E. Simons Schlosky said he didn't hear any shooting Sunday afternoon. "I shot on Monday. I wasn't out on Sunday. He admitted being told by Olzefski of the charge against him; and also that Olzefski told him not to shoot on Sunday. "Novak didn't have his hand on the gun while we were at Paul Olzefski's. I had it. I got the gun in a soap club. It came to Prompton by freight. I got it Saturday night. That was the first I ever saw it. I carried the gun at the station Monday. The gun was left here. Novak didn't have no gun."

Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald was called to the stand and testified that she has been living in Prompton for the past ten years. She saw Schlosky and Novak at Olzefski's on Sunday, Oct. 29. Cross-examined by District Attorney M. E. Simons the witness stated that on Sunday, October 29, she was doing the housework, getting dinner and taking care of the children. The defendants were wrestling and playing around the house. The gun was in the house in the back kitchen. She didn't hear any shots fired that day. One gun was all they had. The defendants were in jail, Tuesday. They came home Wednesday. The gun was left here (in Honesdale). She was cooking in the kitchen, Sunday. The defendants didn't go into the kitchen all day, Sunday.

Geo. Novak, the other defendant in the case, was called to the stand. He was unable to speak English, and John Schlosky was sworn as interpreter. He admitted that he was arrested on Mitchell Day. He was at Paul Olzefski's house over Sunday. Neither he nor George Schlosky went out shooting on Sunday. He hadn't a gun in his hands, Monday at all. Geo. Schlosky didn't shoot on Sunday. On Monday, Geo. Schlosky shot at mark right behind the house. He put up a paper and shot at mark.

John Schlosky testified that his home was at Simpson. He and his wife, two of his brothers and George Novak spent Sunday with the boys in the house, and in playing with the small children in the house. He heard gun shots on Monday, but not on Sunday. Under cross-examination, he said that he didn't see the gun on Saturday or Sunday. The defense rested.

In rebuttal District Attorney Simons recalled W. McMullen. He said he saw the defendants in the woods with guns, Monday, or rather he saw four fellows with two guns, and these two defendants were part of the party. Cross-examined by Attorney Hoff, he said that these four people had two guns. He saw them shooting at mark. He didn't see them shoot on Sunday.

Court adjourned at 5:30 p. m. Court was convened Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when Attorney Hoff addressed the jury in behalf of his clients, the closing argument for the Commonwealth being made by the District Attorney. The Judge charged the jury, and the case was given into their hands at 10:35 a. m. At 11:55 a. m., the jury filed into the Court Room to ask the Judge a question. One of the Jurymen asked the Court if the costs in the case could be divided between the Commonwealth and the defendant. The Court replied that they could not. They left the room, and nine minutes later returned with a verdict placing the costs on Constable McMullen. The Judge informed them that "we shall be obliged to strike off the costs against the constable. The policy of the Law is not to place the costs on the Constable." The Court also called their attention to the fact that they had neglected to name the prosecutor in their verdict, and told them they would have to go back again. "The Constable," said the Court, "made this prosecution as constable of the borough of Prompton."

At twenty-three minutes past twelve the jury came in for the third and last time. Their verdict was "Not Guilty," and the prosecutor was ordered to pay one-half of the costs and the defendant the other half. Judge Searle said he regretted to be obliged to take the verdict. "Hunting in Wayne county," he said, "has become very common on Sundays. Foreigners come over here from the Valley and care nothing for our laws." The jury was discharged, and the defendants ordered to appear in Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, prepared to pay the costs.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock Court was re-convened to give the defendants an opportunity to pay their share of the costs. The Court suspended sentence on Constable McMullen in so far as the payment of his costs was concerned. "There is no evidence," said District Attorney M. E. Simons, addressing the Court, "in this case, that the constable acted wilfully or maliciously in this matter. We are informed complaints were made to him by different citizens of the borough in regard to this very matter, and he, acting as the conservator of the peace of the borough of Prompton, brought these proceedings. We think would not be in the interest of the public and of good order that the constable should be mulcted of the costs unless there is some show of malice and vindictiveness in the bringing of the proceedings. We therefore move the verdict be set aside as far as the costs is concerned." The Court so ordered. "We shall not," said the Judge, "suspend sentence as to the defendants. I think the jury ought to have fixed the costs on the defendants."

The District Attorney presented his bill of costs amounting to \$45. The defendant's bill of costs total \$27.06. The entire costs of the proceedings aggregated \$72.12. The defendant's share of the costs was \$36.06. The Court told Constable McMullen to get up a petition of the costs of Prompton stating the facts and asking that his costs be stricken off. The Court ordered the two youthful defendants to come before the bar. Addressing them he said: "You have been acquitted of shooting on Sunday, but directed to pay one-half the costs. We think you shot on Sunday. You are very lucky to get off. If you ever cover again an shoot on Sunday you'll be apt to be convicted. Don't think you told the truth when you said you weren't shooting Sunday." Geo. Schlosky denied having shot on Sunday.

Continuing the Judge said: "You are very fortunate in getting off with the payment of one-half the costs. We are very frank in saying to you that we don't think you told the truth when you said you didn't shoot on Sunday." The costs were paid by Mrs. Le Schlosky, and Court was adjourned to the second Monday in February.

Advertised Letters.
The following advertised letters are in the Honesdale postoffice, calling for any of the following please say advertised: Edith Ada Miss Romaine Meredith, Mrs. Frank Miller, J. Burke Ross, William Sheppard.

A Cow, an Ax, and a Beer Bill
A cow worth \$50 and an ax val at \$1 represent the assets of Pat Redding, laborer, of Beaver Brook Sullivan county, says the Middletown Times-Press, who Thursday filed petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. He owes Brewing Company, of Port Jervis \$29 for liquor, and the total of liabilities mentioned in the petition \$553.

WORDS FOR THE SPELLING CONTEST OF THE Wayne County Schools.
LESSON V.
agony foreign
anxious fatigue
alpaca grocery
almanac gristle
billiards glycerine
blizzard
bathe
console
crescent
cherish
chariot
celery
catarrh
chamois
different
displease
excel
enamel
electric
familiar

Away Goes Catarrh
Breathe Soothing, Healing HyOMEI—Relief in Five Minutes.
Where there's catarrh the thousands of catarrh germs, can't get rid of catarrh unless kill these germs. You can't kill these germs with stomach medicine or sprays douches because you can't get where they are. You can kill these germs with HYOMEI, a penetrating antiseptic that you breathe a few times a directly over the raw, sore, germ-fested membrane.

For catarrh, asthma, coughs, colds and catarrhal deafness Hyomei is sold on money back by G. W. Pell. Complete outfit Extra bottles of HYOMEI if afterwards needed only 50 cents. member, HYOMEI does not contain morphine, cocaine or any drug that could possibly do harm.

CLUBBING RATES.
The following clubbing rates will be in force for a limited time and during this time you will be able to get The Citizen and one of the following Scranton dailies at a reasonable price:
Times\$4.00 per year
Tribune-Republican\$3.50 per year
Truth\$3.50 per year
The regular price of one of the papers with The Citizen is \$4.50 per year.

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catarrh
chamois
different
displease
excel
enamel
electric
familiar

Away Goes Catarrh
Breathe Soothing, Healing HyOMEI—Relief in Five Minutes.
Where there's catarrh the thousands of catarrh germs, can't get rid of catarrh unless kill these germs. You can't kill these germs with stomach medicine or sprays douches because you can't get where they are. You can kill these germs with HYOMEI, a penetrating antiseptic that you breathe a few times a directly over the raw, sore, germ-fested membrane.

For catarrh, asthma, coughs, colds and catarrhal deafness Hyomei is sold on money back by G. W. Pell. Complete outfit Extra bottles of HYOMEI if afterwards needed only 50 cents. member, HYOMEI does not contain morphine, cocaine or any drug that could possibly do harm.

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